TOKYO GAZETTE

A MONTHLY REPORT OF CURRENT POLICIES, OFFICIAL STATEMENTS AND STATISTICS

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The material in the TOKYO GAZETTE is selected mainly from the *Weekly Report*, edited by the same Bureau. The accuracy and comprehensiveness of data presented in the *Report* are fully established. For the benefit of students of Japanese affairs, the TOKYO GAZETTE is endeavouring to maintain these qualities in the hope that its publication will eliminate unfortunate misunderstandings and thus contribute to world peace and international goodwill.

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INVESTIGATION INTO CONDITIONS OF LABOUR

Department of Welfare

A THOROUGH investigation into the condition of labour, the first of its kind in scope and nature of inquiry, will be carried out throughout Japan proper on December 31, 1939. It aims at gaining a clear idea as to the number of workers engaged in every kind of work, and conditions of labour under the war situation. It is, so to speak, a census to be taken of the working people. It goes without saying that under the war-time structure the requisite supply of munitions is of urgent necessity; no less important is the establishment of industrial economy coordinating with those of China and Manchoukuo for the ultimate purpose of establishing a new order in East Asia. For the accomplishment of such a tremendous task it is imperative to expand the productive capacity in basic industries, while consolidating the economic power of the nation by promoting the manufacture of exports.

To cope with the situation the Government has already framed programmes for mobilizing raw materials, for the conservation of electrical power to be used for communications, for foreign trade, the control of capital and mobilization of labour. In order to develop industries, however, it is not sufficient to ensure materials and funds but human resources or labour as well. As a matter of fact, the growth of those industries which form the very foundation of national prosperity depends upon the successful execution of the mobilization of labour. In consideration of this the Government is making every endeavour to be armed with the knowledge of actual conditions of labour, as well as to perfect legislation and the machinery for its operation. Thus the Regulations for the Investigation into Conditions of Labour, recently promulgated upon the basis of the Resources Investigation Law, are of profound significance in that they are intended to furnish fundamental data upon which to operate concrete measures for the execution of the labour mobilization programme.

Features of the Investigation

In connection with labour various types of investigation have been carried out in the past, but the investigation to be conducted

under the new regulations differ from all previous ones at least in the following respects :

(1) It is insufficient to make partial investigation into conditions of labour, or mainly with reference to factories or mines. Especially at the present time when the rise of war-time industries has caused a rapid growth in demand for human resources and there is in consequence a shortage of workers, a thorough knowledge of the conditions of labour in all branches of industry is necessary to facilitate the satisfactory mobilization and general distribution of labour. In accordance with this, the present investigation is to cover not only factory and mine workers, but also business-house employees, transportation workers and domestic servants.

(2) The new investigation is to be carried out twice a year instead of once yearly or every few years, so that it may furnish a more accurate knowledge of the labour conditions which have been changing rapidly since the Manchurian Incident, and more particularly from the time of the outbreak of the China Affair.

(3) Because of the recent increase in demand for workers the switching from one employment to another has grown markedly, giving rise to many evils, while, with the shifting of importance attaching to certain industries, the workers themselves are showing a decided drift to those industries which have recently acquired importance. It is therefore necessary for administrative authorities to grasp fully and accurately the trend of such drift and take adequate measures in consequence. In the present investigation such movements of labour are to be ascertained by examining the number of workers engaged and discharged at each establishment, while their drift to certain industries is defined by inquiring into the previous employment of each newly engaged worker.

(4) In executing the labour mobilization and other programmes it is important to take into consideration the sex and age of workers. An investigation along these lines will therefore be made with regard to all working people. This will also clarify the state of feminine and child labour.

(5) Another feature of the investigation is that it not only aims at taking national or local statistics, but at furnishing data for labour administration. A copy is to be made of each investigation slip, which will be kept at the employment bureaus. These slips will throw light on the conditions of labour at the factories, business houses and other establishments within the jurisdiction of each bureau, and furnish data for the distribution of labour. It is for this purpose that each establishment is required to submit an estimate of the number of workers it may have to employ in the future.

Outline of the Investigation

(1) *Persons Required to Report*

Under the regulations governing the investigation a person who engages workers permanently is under an obligation to report, whether the place of employment be a factory, an office, a business house or a private dwelling. This obligation exists even when employment of labour happens to be discontinued at the time of investigation. On the other hand, no necessity to report exists in the case of temporary labour employed at the time of investigation; where the employer does not personally manage the establishment, its manager is under an obligation to report. The regulations do not apply to the State and prefectures, but all municipal, town and village authorities must report on the labour in their employ.

(2) *Workers Coming within the Purview of the Regulations*

All persons who are employed by others and are engaged in labour, whether physical or mental, become the object of report in this investigation, with the following exceptions:

1. Those who work in Korea, Formosa, Saghalien, the South Sea Islands, or in a foreign country.
2. Mariners who come under the Mariners' Law.
3. Physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, and pharmaceutists.
4. Persons who are under 12 or over 60 years of age.
5. Office-workers paid on the basis of annual or monthly salaries, whose incomes exceed 100 yen monthly; those who receive daily wages, even though their incomes amount to over 100 yen a month, are subject to the investigation, as are the technicians and labourers in general, irrespective of their incomes.
6. Other categories who may be designated by the Minister of Welfare.

(3) *Time and Procedure of Reporting*

As already mentioned, the investigation is to be effected twice a year, at the end of June and December. Employers must submit to the competent authorities the reports on the condition of labour under them as existing at those dates, within the first ten days of the months following those mentioned. Each establishment re-

mains liable for its particular report; an employer running two or more establishments has therefore to submit separate reports for each of these. Should the employer be a labour contractor or where the nature of the work does not bind the labourer to one particular place as in stevedoring, it is difficult to make a separate report for each place of employment. Under such circumstances the employer's office is to be regarded as the place of employment. Where an individual serves the same employer at two or more places, the establishment where he chiefly works may be regarded as the place of his employment.

Each report is to be made in duplicate, an original and a copy. The distribution and collection of the forms for the reports are in the responsibility of the investigation staff functioning under the supervision of the mayor of the city, or the headman of the town or of the village.

(*4*) *Matters for Investigation*

The report must be made under the following 8 items :

1. Kind of business.
2. Situation of establishment.
3. Name and address of the employer.
4. Number of workers employed and dismissed within the six months antecedent to the date of the report.
5. Actual number of workers employed.
6. Estimated number of workers to be employed within the six months to come.
7. Previous employments of the general labourers engaged during the preceding six months.
8. Total number of working days of the day-labourers engaged in the preceding six months.

(*5*) *Special and Extraordinary Investigation*

Besides the investigation outlined above, the Minister of Welfare may, when he deems it necessary, call for all or part of the employers to submit special or extraordinary reports on the condition of all or part of the workers in their employ.

(*6*) *The Authorities in Charge of the Investigation*

The Minister of Welfare exercises general supervision over this investigation; while in the prefectures the prefectural governors,

directors of employment bureaus, mayors of cities, and headmen of towns and villages, and the investigation staffs are directly responsible for it according to their respective functions. The status of members of the investigation staffs is honorary, and they are appointed at the discretion of the prefectural governors for each district in cities, towns and villages. These members undertake the distribution and collection of investigation slips within the districts they have charge of, acting under the supervision of the chief executive officers of municipalities, towns and villages, who send the investigation slips thus collected to the director of the competent employment bureau within the period of reporting. The directors of the employment bureaus submit the original slips to the prefectural governors, and keep the copies at their offices for use in carrying on their routine business. From the investigation slips collected the prefectural governors prepare statistics and report to the Minister of Welfare, from whose Department are issued the national statistics on the conditions of labour.

TEMPORARY MEASURES CONCERNING EXPORTS TO YEN-BLOC COUNTRIES

BUREAU OF FOREIGN TRADE

DURING the two and a half years of the Sino-Japanese conflict the composition of Japan's foreign trade has undergone a marked change. The import of war materials as well as of machinery and raw materials for the purpose of expanding productive power has considerably increased; while the import of raw materials for peacetime industries, such as fibre materials, which had constituted a large percentage of peacetime imports, has been restricted to the irreducible minimum.

As the world's economic system is at present constituted, it goes without saying that no country can buy foreign goods unlimitedly without a sufficient supply of funds in foreign currencies. It becomes necessary, therefore, to try to insure the import of essential materials by restricting as much as possible those for non-urgent purposes. Another means of expanding the importing capacity is to increase the production of gold so that more of it could be shipped overseas. But this measure, too, has a limit. The last but more advisable method is obviously to promote the export of domestic goods and thus acquire foreign currencies with which to pay for imports. Accordingly, the Japanese Government has put into effect various measures for this purpose, such as the introduction of link systems, the establishment of a concern for distribution of raw materials for export goods, the setting up of systems for advancing export funds and for compensating losses, control of commodity prices at home in relation to export prices, and readjustment and expansion of trade agencies overseas.

Despite these endeavours, however, Japanese trade in 1938 showed an appreciable decrease in both exports and imports, with a total value of 2,896 million yen for exports, a decrease of 422 million yen from the previous year, and of 2,836 million yen, for imports, a decline of 1,118 million yen, or a total decrease of 1,540 million yen as compared with the previous year.

Foreign trade returns for the first eight months of the current year showed encouraging signs of recovery, with 2,339 million yen for exports, representing an increase of 564 million yen over the corresponding period of 1938, and 2,100 million yen for imports,

a gain of 188 million yen. These figures, however, include trade with the so-called yen-bloc countries comprising Manchoukuo, the Leased Territory of Kwantung, and China, and cannot be regarded as due solely to an improvement in trade with countries outside the yen bloc by which foreign currencies can be obtained.

In the meantime the European War has broken out, creating a state of affairs which cannot but have an important bearing upon Japanese trade. Whether the effect of this major conflict in Europe will prove to be to our advantage no one can foretell with confidence; there are aspects, both encouraging and discouraging, which cannot easily be balanced. Under these circumstances the authorities concerned are making a thorough study of the situation and are preparing to face any possible developments that may affect the future of our foreign trade.

Trade with Yen-Bloc Countries

Trade with yen-bloc countries has made considerable improvement during the last two years. The total value of exports from Japan proper[1] to these countries during 1938 reached approximately 1,160 million yen, representing 43 per cent of total exports for that year, and an increase of 47 per cent as compared with the 800 million yen of the previous year. During the first half of 1939 the increasing trend continued steadily, reaching a total of 683 million yen, which was a rise of approximately 203 million yen over the corresponding period of the previous year.

A similar trend has been witnessed in the import trade. During 1939 imports from countries in the yen-bloc area amounted to 560 million yen as against 460 million yen for the previous year. The figures for the first half of 1939 rose to 355 million from 312 million for the same period of 1938. With regard to items of trade between these countries and Japan, she imports from Manchoukuo beans, bean-cake, seeds for the manufacture of vegetable oil (which are the chief products of that country), and a considerable quantity of coal, and from China raw cotton, coal, seeds for oil manufacture, salt, etc. Principal exports from Japan are machines and accessories thereof, lumber, vehicles, vessels, metallic goods and fibre products which have shown a marked increase in recent years.

This advance in the yen-bloc trade is mainly due to the development of the programme for construction of the New Order in East Asia. When viewed politically, it is certainly to the credit of Japan

[1]Figures for Japan proper in this article include those for Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien).

that she can supply her neighbours with both materials for industrial reconstruction and the necessaries of life for the masses of people in China. When, however, viewed in terms of acquiring foreign currency, which is indispensable for successfully carrying out current defence and industrial policies, this trade may prove detrimental, in that it decreases possible exports to third or foreign currency countries.

It is one of Japan's basic needs to establish a self-sufficient economic system in the yen-bloc area by promoting trade within itself. To realize this ideal economic relationship Japan must supply necessary goods to her continental neighbours and they in turn must supply Japan with raw materials. Conditions in Japan today, however, do not permit the smooth functioning of such a relationship. It is almost beyond Japan's capacity at present to supply sufficient materials for the economic development of the continental countries, and at the same time to increase exports to other parts of the world to such an extent as will bring her an amply supply of foreign currency. These conditions are, however, no more than temporary; but for the present, some means must be found to promote exports to countries outside the yen bloc, such as by properly controlling exports to yen-bloc countries.

Government measures taken along this line have hitherto been confined to regulation of the outflow of goods for export purposes and the placing of exports to Manchoukuo, the Leased Territory of Kwantung, and China under special control in accordance with the Law Pertaining to Temporary Measures Concerning Imports and Exports, and to enlisting the cooperation of exporters' associations in effecting voluntary control.

Further developments in Japan's wartime economy, however, has made it necessary to introduce more drastic measures. Thus, in view of the undesirability of leaving the rising trend of prices unchecked, particularly in relation to the smooth execution of the programme for the expansion of productive power, to the stabilization of the economic life of the people, and to the promotion and increase of exports, the Government issued an Imperial Ordinance for fixing the prices of most commodities at the rates ruling on September 18, 1939. As a result, an outflow of commodities to yen-bloc areas, where prices are uncontrolled and consequently much higher, will naturally set in; profiteering and speculation will result, and the dearth of important commodities for home consumption and for export to foreign currency countries will become accentuated.

In order to arrest such a movement of commodities to the continent, the Government issued, on September 20, 1939, Ordinance No. 53 of the Department of Commerce and Industry concerning

the introduction of an approval system for the exportation of commodities to Manchoukuo, the Leased Territory of Kwantung, and China, and initiated measures for restricting exports to the yen-bloc countries after September 25, 1939.

The approval system established by the issuance of the departmental ordinance is a temporary measure, as stated in the provisions supplementary to the ordinance, and is subject to future revision in consonance with new developments which may arise in Japan and the continental countries or in consideration of the actual results of the control of individual commodities. A brief explanation of the purpose of the new measure is given below.

Essential Points of the New Ordinance[2]

Commodities for exportation to the yen-bloc area for which Government approval is required in accordance with the provisions of the new ordinance are divided into two major categories.

The first category is made up of "the commodities designated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry," for the exportation of which traders are required to obtain the approval of "the associations for control of exports by commodities." And in respect to "commodities designated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry" and "the associations for control of exports by commodities," they are prescribed in Notification No. 248 of the Department of Commerce and Industry of September 23, 1939, specifying the association from which the approval shall be obtained for the export of each commodity mentioned with the ordinal number in the table of the Import Tariff of Japan.

The other category comprises the commodities mentioned in the table appended to the Import Tariff of Japan and mentioned in the table appended to Ordinance No. 53 of the Department of Commerce and Industry. When commodities belonging to this category are to be exported to the yen-bloc countries approval shall be obtained from the local association for control of exports or from the prefectural Governor. With regard to such local associations for control of exports they are designated in Notification No. 249 of the Department of Commerce and Industry of September 23, 1939, including the Tokyo Toa (East Asia) Exporters' Association and nine other East Asia exporters' associations. No export of commodities enumerated in the table appended to the said ordinance shall be allowed to the yen-bloc area without the approval of the local

[2]See Extracts from Ordinance No. 53 appended to this article.

export controlling association in the case of any trader whose office is located in the district coming within the jurisdiction of the East Asia Exporters' Association designated by Departmental Notification No. 249, or without the permission of the local governor in the case of any trader whose office is located in a district where there is no such local export association. Articles 1 and 2 of Ordinance No. 53 of the Department of Commerce and Industry contain the provisos that this provision shall not apply to commodities the export of which is approved by the Minister of Commerce and Industry on account of special circumstances, which will be explained later.

The seven items enumerated in Article 3 are exempted from the provisions of Articles 1 and 2. The first six items are the same as the items mentioned in Article 3 of the Temporary Regulations Concerning the Permission of Exports and Imports of March 23, 1938, —items to which the restrictive provision of the Regulations shall not be applied. The seventh item, however, comes within the purview of the restrictive provisions of Articles 1 and 2, even when the original value is less than 100 yen. And according to this provition the shipment of articles for non-profit making purposes, such as the sending of presents to Japanese soldiers at the front, shall be subject to approval when the original value exceeds the limit of 100 yen.

With regard to the maximum limit of exports, in terms of quantity of goods and their value for which approval will be granted according to the provisions of Articles 1 and 2, Article 4 stipulates that an applicant shall report to the Minister of Commerce and Industry the quantity and value of his exports to Manchoukuo, the Leased Territory of Kwantung, and China during the period designated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

The purpose of requiring such a report is to determine the standard value or quantity of goods which a trader shall be permitted to export, such standards being based on the value or quantity exported by him during a given period designated in Notification No. 250 of the Department of Commerce and Industry of September 23, 1939, as "the period extending from June 1, 1939, to August 31 of the same year."

One-third of the monthly average of the value or volume of exports for the three months of June, July and August, 1939, as reported by the applicant shall be fixed as the maximum value or quantity of goods the export of which is to be approved for a month after the date Ordinance No. 53 of the Department of Commerce and Industry was enforced, i.e. September 25, 1939. The report

on the actual results of exports during the three months shall be presented to the Minister of Commerce and Industry through the association for the control of exports by commodities, the association for control of exports by districts, or the Governor of the prefecture, together with papers which prove the authenticity of the report. When the report is deemed true the competent association or Governor may issue a certificate of approval to the trader, and the association or Governor doing so shall be responsible for reporting to the Minister of Commerce and Industry the results of the exports after the issuance of such a certificate.

The documentary evidence to be presented may be a certificate for export, the copy of a bill of lading authenticated by the shipping company, three copies of an invoice authenticated by the bank in the case of a bill of lading, the advice-slip and cheque in the case of railway transport, or the receipt for registered mail when goods are sent by mail.

When the applicant has nothing to report for the said three months and yet wishes to export to the yen-bloc area, he may, in accordance with the proviso to Articles 1 and 2, apply for the approval of the Minister of Commerce and Industry. The Minister may then grant him such approval if he deems the existence of "special circumstances" in regard to the export of the goods.

It is somewhat difficult to determine beforehand the nature of the said "special circumstances." The following cases, however, may be cited as such: the shipment of goods (a) as comfort-kits to soldiers at the front; (b) by order of the army or navy in the battle areas; and (c) as goods for seasonal consumption. The trader or sender of such articles may apply for the special permission of the Minister of Commerce and Industry through the competent association or Governor, setting forth his reasons with sufficient evidence to prove that the circumstances are unavoidable.

When due recognition is given by the competent authorities of the actual results of exports reported, the trader may apply for approval to export each cargo in each case to the association or Governor concerned who will issue an export certificate for that month only to the value or quantity equivalent to one-third of the monthly average of exports of the article reported by him for the three months of June, July and August, 1939, and such cargo may pass the Custom House or the Post Office on presentation of the certificate according to the provisions of Article 5.

In addition to the above, the Temporary Regulations for Permission of Exports and Imports were revised, on the day of the issuance of the departmental ordinance under review, by Ordinance

No. 54 of the same Department. According to the revised regulations, the export of articles mainly bound for Manchoukuo, and the Leased Territory of Kwantung, and which are not mentioned as coming within the purview of Departmental Ordinance No. 53, can also be shipped only on approval of the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

As this emergency measure was enforced at short notice, considerable inconvenience may have been experienced by traders, particularly in adopting the three months' report just preceding the month in which the ordinance was promulgated as a basis for determining the maximum limit. But the measure is temporary, its sole purpose being to control possible speculative exports to the yen-bloc area, which, if left uncontrolled, may threaten the economic life of the nation, counteracting the very purpose of the Imperial Ordinance for checking the rise in prices in Japan proper.

Needless to say, its aim is far from that of neglecting the supply of necessary goods to our continental neighbours; the control of exports, therefore, may be adjusted in the future in accordance with the actual outcome of the provisional measures and changing conditions of different commodities, for the common benefit and welfare of the peoples in this part of the world.

Extracts from Ordinance No. 53 of the Department of Commerce and Industry of September 20, 1939: the Regulations Pertaining to Control of Exports to the Leased Territory of Kwantung, Manchoukuo and China

Article 1. The articles designated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry shall not be exported to the Leased Territory of Kwantung, Manchoukuo or China unless approval is obtained of the organizations designated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry (hereinafter referred to as the associations for control of exports by commodities); but this provision shall not apply to cases where approval is obtained of the Minister of Commerce and Industry by reason of special circumstances.

Article 2. The articles mentioned in the import tariff table, appended to the Import Tariff of Japan and mentioned in the table appended to the present ordinance, shall not be exported to the Leased Territory of Kwantung, Manchoukuo or China unless approval is obtained, in the case of articles exported by those who maintain offices in the districts under the jurisdictions of the organizations designated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry (hereinafter referred to as the associations for control of exports by districts), of the associations for control of exports by districts concerned, and, in the case of articles exported by others, of the Prefectural Governors who have jurisdictions over the places where they maintain offices; but this provision shall not apply to cases where approval is obtained of the Minister of Commerce and Industry by reason of special circumstances.

Article 3. The provisions of the preceding two articles shall not apply to any one of the following numbers:

1. Articles for the use of the Imperial Household.
2. Articles belonging to a foreign ruler and his family and suite, visiting Japan.
3. Articles for the personal use of foreign Ambassadors and Ministers and other envoys of similar standing accredited to Japan, and the staff of foreign Embassies or Legations or Consuls in Japan, and articles for the official use of foreign Embassies, Legations or Consulates in Japan.
4. Articles exported by governmental offices.
5. Personal effects and household articles in transit due to change of residence; and articles for ship's use.
6. Articles exported for exhibiting at an exposition.

7. Articles exported for purposes other than sale, provided that the original value of any article does not exceed one hundred yen.

Table Appended to Ordinance:

Import Tariff Number	Name of the Article
15	Malt
22	Flours, Meals or groats of grains, and starches
31	Vegetables, fruits and nuts (2) Other (excluding A-4 B-4, and mandarin oranges preserved in tin)
32	Tea
40	Sugar
41	Rock candy sugar, cube sugar, loaf sugar and similar sugar
45	Confectionaries and cakes
52	Meats, poultry and game (2) Preserved in tin, bottle or jar
52-2	Fish, shellfish and mollusca (2) Preserved in tin, bottle or jar
53	Butter and margarine only
54	Cheese
55	Condensed milk
60	Mineral waters, soda water, and similar beverages, not containing sugar or alcohol
67	Soy and other seasonings
107	Fish oil and whale oil
109	Compound lard
110	Stearin
111	Olein
222	Tooth powders and toilet powders only
223	Joss sticks
224	Insect powder
230	Drugs only
235	Matches
242	Artificial indigo
243	Synthetic colours, not otherwise provided for
260	Shoe polishes
261	Pencils
262	Inks
266	Paints
296	Twines, cordages, braids, and plaited ropes, not otherwise provided for (2) Of flax, china, glass, ramie, hemp, jute or Manila hemp, pure or mixed with one another
357	Buttons, excluding those made of, or combined with, precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, corals, elephant's ivory or tortoise shells
362	Printing paper
363	Writing paper
364	Drawing paper
367	Packing paper only
368	Cigarette paper
370	Pasteboard or cardboard
372	Imitation Japanese paper and tissue paper
380	Blank books
382	Note paper in box
383	Envelopes
386	Baryta paper, albuminized paper and sensitized papers for photograph
390	Playing cards
432	Portland cement, Roman cement, puzzolana cement, and similar hydraulic cements
444	Plate or sheet glass
477	Nails, wood screws, bolts, nuts, rivets, and the like, excluding those made of, or combined or coated with precious metals

	(1) Iron nails
499	Cutlery, not otherwise provided for
505	Sewing or knitting needles, and pins, excluding those for personal adornment
528	Hanging clocks only
553	Photographic instruments
554	Parts of photographic instruments
610	Bamboo
612	Wood (excluding veneer)
632	Celluloid and manufactures thereof
636	Films for photograph
641	Toys (excluding toys made of tissues)
647	Articles not otherwise provided for
	(2) Other
	(B) Cellophane only

EMPHASIZING HOME EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

NO problem is more important under the current emergency than that of safeguarding and developing human resources. It becomes all the more essential, in this connection, that the principles and method of bringing up the growing generation as a basic factor in the problem should be seriously re-examined in view particularly of the present phase of the China Affair characterized by the activities for the construction of a new Asiatic order which will extend over a long term. It is imperative, under the circumstances, that plans be worked out for completing the educational system and for giving full scope to the functions of educational institutions. At the same time, however, emphasis should be laid on the importance of home education for the same purpose, since homes constitute physically and spiritually the nursery for the generation upon whose shoulders the future destiny of the nation rests.

Even after children enter primary schools the larger part of their lives is spent at home, and their moral sentiments are cultivated and formed largely as they lead their home life. The love of parents and their influence, especially that of the mother, is boundless. The wealth of sentiments, sense of trust and gratitude, which are naturally cultivated here become in later life warm feelings toward mankind, and the true loyalty and love toward the emperor and country. The moral principles for every-day life and the right attitude toward the current emergency, which are taught in school, can become real to children only when practised in the home. In short, the future of the nation depends largely upon how homes will be successful in laying the foundation for character building of the nation's youth.

The Rise and Fall

In the past, when scholastic and social education were not fully organized, the training of children was done chiefly in the home. Japan being a family-centric country from olden days, family constitutions and family precepts were established and handed down in written form. Where these were not recorded, family rules were passed down from generation to generation, and have naturally helped to uplift the dignity of the family as the social unit with

consequent reflection upon national characteristics.

But since the Meiji Era, following the development of the school system, a tendency to commit education entirely into the hands of the school has grown, with the result that home education, based on our national traditions, is tending to become lost. Yet it is a fact that the better organized school education becomes, the more does it demand the thoroughness of family education to accord with it; for the school not only receives that which is cultivated in the home but it can only obtain its best results by imposing upon the parent a partnership with the teacher in the matter of a child's education. It will in most cases be found that men of remarkable ability have had mothers with superior qualities of heart and intellect, whereas the background of depraved youth is generally one devoid of warm parental love or wholesome family life. It was the laxity resulting from want of discipline in the home that gave rise to the spreading of radical thoughts based on Marxism amongst young people which threatened the social structure of the nation and the welfare of the individual. The instructions given by the Minister of Education at that time concerning the promotion of home education aimed at a systematic and well-balanced development of education and endeavoured to root out the causes of such thoughts. These instructions may best be summed up as follows:

> Though the prosperity of the State and the promotion of public morals owe much to school and social education, it is the education in the home upon which both must be founded. It may be said that the home is the nursery for the rearing of mind and body and for the cultivation of character, and family customs are directly reflected in the conduct of the offspring. Since the restoration of the Meiji Era, education has flourished greatly, and civilization has advanced in like manner. Yet the fact remains that today there is a current trend toward self-indulgence and extremes of conduct, which is largely due to the stagnation of home education. This requires the most serious deliberation and consideration of the nation. Such a deplorable state of affairs can best be combatted by restoring to home education its dignity as the foundation of the nation's welfare and greatness.
>
> Although both parents should accept the responsibility of home education, that of the woman in this regard is especially heavy. For the promotion of this education, therefore, the first consideration is to call upon the efforts of various women's

associations thereby awakening the consciousness of womenfolk in general to their task. The practical measures which should be taken in this connection will be duly indicated, but local governors are called upon to keep in mind the purport of the above instructions and to plan for the further promotion of home education in harmony with other educational institutions, thereby accomplishing in the most satisfactory manner the education of the nation.

Thus, general interest in home education was aroused, and activities in connection therewith, centring around women's associations were carried out. As things stand today, the sudden changes that often occur in family life, and the demand for the increase and invigoration of both human and material resources naturally makes the importance of home education more urgent and once again it is necessary to investigate the methods employed in this field.

Under the Current Emergency

As has been stated above home must put special emphasis on the education of the younger generation; for it is that generation which will have to bear the heavy responsibilities going with the establishment of a new order in East Asia. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that conditions prevailing under the current emergency make the thorough promotion of home education by no means easy.

For instance, there is now a great shortage of labour; developments in the future will only help to accentuate such shortage. For this reason unavoidable difficulties that will arise in the education and protection, particularly of children belonging to families of the working classes, must be expected. Again, speaking generally, as it is inevitable that the women with families are being compelled under the emergency to participate more and more in activities outside the home, the tendency to neglect the education and protection of children in the home must be guarded against.

An old classical saying runs thus: "Their families being well regulated, their States were rightly governed." The foundation for the nation's activity is the well-regulated home. There is again another saying that "A busy mother makes a lazy child." Nothing is so unfortunate for a people as to have mothers who are so engrossed in outside activities that they forget their homes. Hence the very natural cry for women to go back to the home for "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." Letters from the front are evidence that the soldiers' greatest concern is the education of

their children at home, which fact further reinforces the argument about a mother's place being in home. There is not the slightest doubt that the rearing of a child healthy in mind and limb, as a worthy member of the nation, may be counted as a noble service in no wise below the service performed by the men at the front.

Another serious problem which needs careful consideration is that of depopulation. At this time when the increase and invigoration of human resources is demanded the birth rate of Japan proper has fallen quite low. This is in a certain degree inevitable under existing conditions. But a situation which can be avoided and which will aid in counterbalancing the decrease in population is a lowering of the death rate of the country. As the death rate of infants still exceeds the average in other countries, further decline in the health of the people generally is to be apprehended. In the face of such conditions as these, it is most desirable that the closest attention and the greatest efforts of the mother be given to the very young so that they be brought up not only healthily, but with the fine characteristics of the Japanese race.

Organized Activities for Promotion of Home Education

The primary objective of home education under the present emergency is therefore to restore the beautiful customs of the family system so characteristic of our country.

As has been previously stated, the promotion of home education is to be greatly conditioned by the activities of various organizations, and also through the radio, through lectures, and through short courses of study. Accordingly, in planning for the full promotion of home education, and in order to achieve the best results, it is necessary to establish organizations giving especial guidance in their activities, and to appraise and study very carefully the outcome of their work.

From this point of view, the primary school system of Japan is undoubtedly the best organized educational system for maintaining the closest contact with the home in its fullest and deepest sense. It is here that such groups as the Mothers' Associations, the Mothers' and Sisters Associations and the Women's Associations are obtaining the best results. Of late the Department of Education has been planning to revitalize these organizations by greater insistence upon those features in each group which help toward the betterment of home education.

All these groups, centring as they do around the primary schools, number today more than six thousand, which is one-fourth of the

number of primary schools in Japan. Even where such groups do not officiate, a relation is constantly maintained between the school and the home in some form or other through various bodies which meet but once or twice a year. The present aim of the Department of Education is to insist upon the active co-operation of all these organizations with the schools. It may be thought that, as the problem of home education concerns chiefly the pupils of primary schools and their mothers, families not having children in these schools do not need guidance. However, the activities of the groups referred to extend to include all mothers and house-wives in general.

The guidance of home education must also count on the cooperation of the teachers, centring around the principal of each school. Although it will be at times necessary to enlist the aid of specialists in various fields where particular problems are concerned, the fundamental principles of leadership must constantly be studied and upheld by the teachers themselves.

Here a point arises which must receive consideration and that is the problem of the over-burdening with work of primary-school teachers. As things are, demands from many quarters are constantly being made on them and tribute must be paid to the self-sacrificing way in which they are responding to the call. But as school and home education have an inseparable relation the guidance of the latter should be their first concern outside their regular duties. In order to avoid overlapping of the various interests, care should be taken to build up a united direction.

It would be ideal to hold the group reunions frequently, perhaps once a month. No set rule, however, can be established due to varying conditions in each locality. In certain places where these organizations have been at work, it has been found of greater advantage to meet more frequently during the off season and less during the busy months.

In reviewing the activities of some of the well organized mothers' associations, the mothers' and sisters' associations, and the women's associations, we find that they are not confined to that of acting as a connecting link between the school and the home, or of remaining mere backers of schools. These organizations have undertaken the task of educating mothers at large through lectures, short courses of study, round-table conferences, circulating libraries, motion pictures, and observation tours, and are thus gaining far-reaching results; they are endeavouring to uplift family life, and raise the dignity of the home in conformity with the governmental instructions mentioned elsewhere. Nor can their activities for pro-

moting thrift and savings, particularly economy in consumption of materials which is most essential in operating current national economic policy.

Further improvements in their activities, taking in results of studies in modern sciences of education and domestic economy, are urgently called for in view of the internal and external situation Japan is now confronted with.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE IN THE BIG SIX CITIES[1]

—As Shown By the Census of Materials—

CABINET INFORMATION BUREAU

RETURNS of the census taken of materials on August 1, 1939, have been published by the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics, although the publication contains only a part of the returns, being limited to those relating to the kinds of business and the number of stores by types of business operation. This kind of census, which has seldom been attempted in other countries, has furnished valuable data for establishing the war-time economic structure, by showing distinctly through what channels the daily necessaries of the people are distributed.

In this census the different kinds of trades are classified into 48 categories according to the articles dealt in; such as cereals, confectionery and bread, drinks and condiments, footgear and native umbrellas, firewood and charcoal, secondhand articles, etc. The stores are classified into 11 groups according to the types of business in which they are engaged; such as department store, retail trade, producers' retail trade, wholesale and retail trade, street-stall, wholesale trade, foreign trade, producers' cooperatives, consumers' cooperatives, other types of joint sale and purchase, and brokers. The detailed figures given for each of these items throw a revealing light on certain phases of the commercial system in this country. In the number of stores, Tokyo stands, as might be expected, away at the head of the list, with 219,887, Osaka coming next with 121,306. A similar disparity is seen in the number of retail stores, the figure for Tokyo being 133,444 in contrast to 70,583 for Osaka. In the ratio of stores to the total number of families in each city, however, Nagoya comes first and foremost with 191 stores per thousand families; followed by Kyoto with 180 stores; Osaka with 179; Kobe with 170; Tokyo with 167; and Yokohama with 166.

An outstanding feature in the returns of this census is the great number of stores dealing in foods and drinks, which amount to 43 per cent of the total stores in Tokyo, 54 per cent in Yokohama, 43

[1]The "Big Six" cities of Japan are: Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Yokohama, and Kobe.

per cent in Nagoya, 45 per cent in Kyoto, 43 per cent in Osaka, and 47 per cent in Kobe. Bakeries and confectioneries far outnumber any other classes in each city, and this fact is highly significant for a country where war-time control is exercised with increasing intensity on the consumption of sugar. On the other hand, an interesting local feature is to be noticed in the number of dry-goods stores in Kyoto, and also in that of stores selling footgear in Nagoya, on which the castle city prides itself.

The figures for department stores are insignificant as compared with those for general stores; Tokyo leads far ahead with 26, followed by Osaka and Kyoto each with 11, Nagoya 6, Yokohama 4, and Kobe 3.

The complete tabulated returns of this census will be published toward the end of 1940. The tables subjoined show the respective number of stores in the Big Six Cities, grouped according to 5 major types of business operation selected out of 11. The articles enumerated are limited, for want of space, to the first 13 items, out of the 48 in each case. Stores run by governmental and semi-governmental institutions are excluded from the figures.

NUMBER OF STORES IN TOKYO BY TYPES OF BUSINESS OPERATION

Articles Dealt in	Retail Stores	Producers' Retail Stores	Wholesale & Retail Stores	Stall-Keepers	Wholesale Stores	Total
Confectionery and Bread	19,391	4,278	1,608	1,236	666	27,206
Other Provisions	13,063	873	864	968	386	16,189
Vegetables and Fruits	7,772	166	186	1,833	1,052	11,115
Liquors, Condiments and Soft Drinks	8,216	130	2,025	98	461	11,005
Native and Foreign Clothes	3,091	6,256	257	334	688	10,692
Rice and Other Cereals	8,150	36	695	3	148	9,130
Secondhand Articles	2,322	14	767	227	4,841	8,629
Kitchenware and Miscellaneous Goods	5,789	404	710	517	576	8,093
Fresh Fish and Shellfish	4,950	23	115	1,313	936	7,367
Paper, Paper Goods, Stationery and Office Supplies	3,572	534	821	278	929	6,594
Dry-Goods and Textiles	2,890	127	311	1,074	1,340	5,887
Firewood and Charcoal	4,604	36	565	18	63	5,296
Foreign Miscellaneous Goods	3,582	691	240	382	811	5,767
Drugs and Medicines	3,998	193	539	216	356	5,356

NUMBER OF STORES IN YOKOHAMA BY TYPES OF BUSINESS OPERATION

Articles Dealt in	Retail Stores	Producers' Retail Stores	Wholesale & Retail Stores	Stall-Keepers	Wholesale Stores	Total
Confectionery and Bread	3,334	614	145	156	46	4,298
Other Provisions	1,938	239	86	179	52	2,499
Vegetables and Fruits	996	1,213	64	146	40	2,491
Liquors, Condiments and Soft Drinks	1,493	31	208	18	54	1,809
Rice and Other Cereals	1,235	7	128	—	35	1,427
Fresh Fish and Shellfish	603	58	18	570	130	1,382
Kitchenware and Miscellaneous Goods	778	71	74	50	72	1,070
Native and Foreign Clothes	290	587	12	30	16	943
Secondhand Articles	213	—	29	4	584	851
Firewood and Charcoal	641	76	112	5	11	849
Dry-Goods and Textiles	341	13	57	101	170	799
Fowl and Meat	313	115	121	31	35	624
Foot-gear and Native Umbrellas	518	42	14	9	15	599

NUMBER OF STORES IN OSAKA BY TYPES OF BUSINESS OPERATION

Articles Dealt in	Retail Stores	Producers' Retail Stores	Wholesale & Retail Stores	Stall-Keepers	Wholesale Stores	Total
Confectionery and Bread	10,623	1,841	402	1,026	387	14,297
Other Provisions	7,629	644	305	457	287	9,353
Vegetables and Fruits	3,801	90	76	1,913	1,112	7,104
Liquors, Condiments and Cool Drinks	5,030	91	1,047	57	266	6,509
Dry-Goods and Textiles	2,282	73	301	593	1,334	4,971
Secondhand Articles	1,362	9	251	129	2,948	4,865
Native and Foreign Clothes	1,882	2,034	205	112	468	4,752
Kitchenware and Miscellaneous Goods	3,094	190	272	294	615	4,701
Rice and Other Cereals	4,027	9	210	2	83	4,384
Paper, Paper Goods, Stationery and Office Supplies	2,210	203	306	72	833	3,821
Fresh Fish and Shellfish	1,937	25	56	714	676	3,416
Foreign Miscellaneous Goods	1,495	184	138	83	1,102	3,162
Drugs and Medicines	2,216	93	296	54	413	3,160

NUMBER OF STORES IN KYOTO BY TYPES OF BUSINESS OPERATION

Articles Dealt in	Retail Stores	Producers' Retail Stores	Wholesale & Retail Stores	Stall-Keepers	Wholesale Stores	Total
Confectionery and Bread	3,312	889	167	273	78	4,727
Piece-Goods and Textiles	1,313	44	323	302	1,642	3,737
Vegetables and Fruits	1,286	997	41	639	350	3,332
Provisions other than Confectionery and Bread	2,652	269	148	153	31	3,258
Liquors, Condiments and Soft Drinks	1,874	90	364	29	33	2,412
Secondhand Articles	452	2	166	68	996	1,770
Kitchenware and Miscellaneous Goods	1,174	149	114	60	71	1,579
Rice and Other Cereals	1,438	8	71	1	26	1,563
Fresh Fish and Shellfish	809	9	49	319	299	1,487
Native and Foreign Clothes	447	474	65	64	56	1,123
Paper, Paper Goods, Stationery and Office Supplies	640	78	136	22	129	1,111
Firewood and Charcoal	901	26	123	15	19	1,085
Drugs and Medicines	750	43	102	20	50	972

NUMBER OF STORES IN NAGOYA BY TYPES OF BUSINESS OPERATION

Articles Dealt in	Retail Stores	Producers' Retail Stores	Wholesale & Retail Stores	tall-Keepers	Wholesale Stores	Total
Confectionery and Bread	5,195	762	244	456	224	6,892
Other Provisions	2,638	349	172	256	81	3,508
Vegetables and Fruits	1,683	304	57	387	70	2,523
Liquors, Condiments and Soft Drinks	1,643	84	447	21	77	2,285
Dry-Goods and Textiles	1,091	49	123	269	567	2,171
Secondhand Articles	514	6	139	32	954	1,792
Native and Foreign Clothes	602	889	99	33	131	1,765
Kitchenware and Miscellaneous Goods	1,164	155	145	53	153	1,700
Rice and Other Cereals	1,470	13	68	1	33	1,655
Fresh Fish and Shellfish	539	4	120	739	174	1,641
Paper, Paper Goods, Stationery and Office Supplies	882	156	164	32	180	1,462
Foot-gear and Native Umbrellas	922	149	48	37	132	1,296
Firewood and Charcoal	1,116	25	100	22	13	1,284

NUMBER OF STORES IN KOBE BY TYPES OF BUSINESS OPERATION

Articles Dealt in	Retail Stores	Producers' Retail Stores	Wholesale & Retail Stores	Stall-Keepers	Wholesale Stores	Total
Confectionery and Bread	3,303	609	134	399	60	4,506
Other Provisions	2,171	205	106	146	57	2,713
Vegetables and Fruits	1,379	83	31	440	298	2,239
Liquors, Condiments and Soft Drinks	1,585	21	390	25	55	2,085
Secondhand Articles	505	1	107	227	1,051	1,956
Dry-Goods and Textiles	753	20	73	174	213	1,537
Rice and Other Cereals	1,350	2	95	1	26	1,515
Native and Foreign Clothes	522	706	45	14	44	1,338
Kitchenware and Miscellaneous Goods	908	48	62	78	87	1,330
Fresh Fish and Shellfish	642	6	30	382	93	1,157
Paper, Paper Goods, Stationery and Office Supplies	618	55	64	17	67	865
Drugs and Medicines	647	11	77	19	35	803
Foot-gear & Native Umbrellas	568	30	24	24	30	681

CONCERNING THE BRITISH BLOCKADE OF GERMAN EXPORTS

—Statement of the Foreign Office Spokesman, November 25, 1939—

SINCE the outbreak of the present European War the British Government, exceeding the rights of the belligerent, have been interfering with the legitimate trade of neutral Powers with regard to contrabands of war and other matters. Protests have frequently been lodged by the Governments of Scandinavian countries, Belgium, Holland as well as of Japan. Now on the 21st of this month Prime Minister Chamberlain declared the intention of the British Government of inaugurating the so-called "de facto" blockade such as was adopted in the last Great War, namely, of preventing the export of German goods by neutral vessels, as a retaliatory measure against Germany on the assumption that the recent successive sinking of neutral vessels by mines in British waters is due to German action.

Even if granted that the aforesaid sinking of neutral vessels in British waters were due to German action, the proposed measure of the British Government not only exceeds the limits of reprisal recognized under international law, but violates also the undertaking of the British Government made to the Japanese Government not to interfere in any way with the exportation of German goods. The British measure inflicts really greater losses upon neutral Powers than upon Germany.

Just to what extent the British Government intend to prevent the exportation of German products is not yet clear in the absence of an Ordinance in connection with the matter. However, it is possible that the proposed measure of the British Government may cut off the importation to Japan of important articles from Germany, in which the Japanese Government can never acquiesce. Accordingly, instructions have been sent to Ambassador Shigemitsu in London yesterday, the 24th instant, to present a vigorous protest to the British Government.

In case the vital interests of Japan should be affected by the proposed British measure, Japan would be compelled to take appropriate counter measures.

ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO CONTROL OF LAND AND HOUSE RENT

Imperial Ordinance No. 704 of October 16th of 1939 (14th year of Showa)

Article 1.

The control over the rent for land and houses as exercised by virtue of the provisions of Article 19 of the National General Mobilization Law (inclusive of the cases falling within the purview of Imperial Ordinance Number 317 of 1938, same context following) shall be governed by the provisions of the present ordinance.

Article 2.

What is herein referred to as "leased-land" shall be such lands as are leased for the purpose of owning houses erected thereupon or upon which superficies are created for similar purposes and what is herein referred to as "leased-house" shall be a house leased for rent (inclusive of a room forming a part of the building).

Article 3.

The lessor of the land or of the house (hereinafter to be referred to simply as the lessor) shall not determine the rent for land or house in excess of such rent for land or house as mentioned in any of the following numbers with respect to the leased-land or leased-house, with the exception of the cases where there are causes specified by the Minister of Welfare, and the prefectural governor's permission therefor has been obtained, that is to say:

1. As for those contracts which were existing as on August 4th of 1938 (the 13th Year of Showa) and under which the rent for land or house are specified, the rent for land or house of that day (if they are unascertainable, such rent for land or house as has become ascertainable for the first time as after that day), provided, however, that as for the cases where the rent for house has been altered due to extension or repair as after August 5th of 1938 (the 13th Year of Showa) and prior to the present ordinance coming into operation, such rent for house as was determined for the first time subsequently to the completion of such extension or repair;

2. If, in cases not falling within the purview of the preceding number, the rent for land or house has been specified as after August 5th of 1938 (the 13th Year of Showa) and prior to the present ordinance coming into operation, such rent for land or house as was determined for the first time as after that day (if they are unascertainable, such rent for land or house as has become ascertainable for the first time), provided, however, that as for the cases where the rent for house has been altered due to extension or repair as after that day but prior to the present ordinance coming into operation, such rent for house as was determined for the first time subsequently to the completion of such extension or repair;
3. If, in cases not falling within the purview of the preceding two numbers, the rent for land or house has been specified as after the present ordinance coming into operation, such rent for land or house as was determined for the first time after the present ordinance came into force.

ARTICLE 4.

When the prefectural governor considers the rent for land or house mentioned in the proviso to Number 1, Number 2 or Number 3 of the preceding Article to be conspicuously unreasonable, he may order the lowering of that rent for land or house.

The rent for land or house that was lowered in pursuance of the order of the prefectural governor of the preceding paragraph shall, in so far as the application of the provisions of the preceding Article is concerned, be deemed as that rent for land or house which is prescribed in the respective number of said Article.

ARTICLE 5.

When the prefectural governor intends to permit or to order in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two Articles, he shall refer the matter to the Commission for Investigation of Land and House Rent.

The regulations concerning the Commission for Investigation of Land and House Rent shall be made separately.

ARTICLE 6.

The lessor may not, on whatever pretext as it may be, demand of the lessee of the leased-land or the leased-house (hereinafter to be referred to simply as the lessee) for any property benefit, except as stipulated in the contract for the leased-land or leased-house, with a view to evading the application of the present ordinance.

ARTICLE 7.

When deemed necessary, the prefectural governor may, in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of the National General Mobilization Law, take a report on the leased-land or leased-house from the lessor or the lessee, or may send the officials concerned to the leased-land, leased-house or any other places, within the time from sunrise to sunset, for the purpose of inspection thereof and of examination of their condition or of the contracts for leased-land or leased-house or of any other matters or things pertaining to the leased-land and/or leased-house.

In case the officials concerned are sent for inspection or examination in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, they shall carry with them a certificate in proof of their status.

ARTICLE 8.

The provisions of Articles 3 to 5 shall, with necessary modifications, apply to security-money, burden for repair, and/or any such term for lease of land or house as are specified by the Minister of Welfare other than rent for land or house.

ARTICLE 9.

The present ordinance shall not apply to cases of the "leased-house" or the "leased-house" where the State or the prefecture is the lessor.

ARTICLE 10.

The term "Minister of Welfare" as mentioned in the present ordinance shall mean the Governor-General of Chosen in the case of Chosen, the Governor-General of Taiwan in the case of Taiwan, the Governor of the Government of Karafuto in the case of Karafuto, the Governor of the Government of the South Sea Islands in the case of the South Sea Islands, and the term "prefectural governor" prefectural governor of the Government-General of Chosen in the case of Chosen, the prefectural governor of the Government-General of Taiwan or the governor of it detached government in the case of Taiwan, the governor of the Government of Karafuto in the case of Karafuto, and the Governor of the Government of the South Sea Islands in the case of the South Sea Islands, and the term "prefecture" the prefecture in the case of Chosen, the prefectural office in the case of Taiwan and the Local Administration Account of the South Sea Islands in the case of the South Sea Islands, and the term "August 4th of 1938 (the 13th Year

of Showa)" shall mean December 31st of 1938 (the 13th Year of Showa) in the case of Chosen, September 18th of 1939 (the 14th Year of Showa) in the case of Taiwan, Karafuto and the South Sea Islands, the term "August 5th of 1938 (the 13th Year of Showa)" shall be January 1st of 1939 (14th Year of Showa) in the case of Chosen and September 19th of 1939 (the 14th Year of Showa) in the case of Taiwan, Karafuto and the South Sea Islands.

The provisions pertaining to the Commission of Investigation of Land and House Rent shall not prevail in the cases of Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto and the South Sea Islands.

Additional Provisions

Article 11.

The present ordinance shall be enforced as from October 20th of 1939 (the 14th Year of Showa), provided, however, that the same shall be enforced as from October 27th of 1939 (the 14th Year of Showa) in the cases of Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto and the South Sea Islands.

Article 12.

The present ordinance shall be effective until October 19th of 1940 (the 15th Year of Showa), provided, however, that as for the application of the penal clauses to an act committed as on or before the said day the present ordinance shall remain in force even after the said day.

Article 13.

In the case of the leased-land or the leased-house of which such rent for land or house as prescribed under Number 1 or Number 2 of Article 3 has been raised prior to the present ordinance taking effect, the lessor shall, in accordance with the specifications of the Minister of Welfare, restore to such rent for land or house as prescribed under Number 1 or Number 2 of Article 3 in respect of that part of such rent as falls due as on or after November 1st of 1939 (the 14th Year of Showa).

Article 14.

The provisions of the preceding Article shall not apply to the rent for land or house which has been raised by the trial of the court, the arbitration in court or mediation under the Law for Mediation of Leased-land and Leased-house rendered as on or after

August 5th of 1938 (the 13th Year of Showa) and prior to the present ordinance taking effect, the same applying to the rent for land or house which has been raised in the process of the court, the arbitration in court, mediation under the Law for Mediation of the Leased-land or Leased-house or in the cases governed by the provisions of Article 2 of the Law for Temporary Adjustment of Leased-land and Leased-house that were actually pending at the time when the present ordinance became effective.

The rent for land and house that was raised by trial, arbitration or mediation of the preceding paragraph shall, in so far as the application of the provisions of Article 3 is concerned, be deemed as the rent for land or house as mentioned in the principal part of Number 1 of said Article.

ARTICLE 15.

The provisions of the preceding two Articles shall apply to security-money, burden for repair, and/or any such term for lease of land or house as are specified by the Minister of Welfare other than rent for land or house with necessary modifications.

(For reference):

Extracts from Law No. 16: the Law for Temporary Adjustment of Leased-land and Leased-house as promulgated on July 22nd of 1924 (the 13th Year of Taisho):

ARTICLE 2.

When the rent for land or house or the amount of the security-money or any other term for lease of lands or houses is deemed to be conspicuously unreasonable, the court may, upon the application of the party concerned, order the revision of that term in order to render the relations of leasing of lands or houses equitable after referring the matter to the consideration of the Commission for Appraisal, in which case the court may order that the security-money and/or any other prestation of property shall be returned or may deem the particular prestation as the advance payment of the rent for land or house or may otherwise order any other adequate disposition.

ORDINANCES RECENTLY PROMULGATED

SECRETARIATE OF THE CABINET

Ordinance Pertaining to Inspection of Munition Factories and Shops

(Imperial Ordinance No. 707 of October 18, 1939)

In order to regulate the supply of munitions in accordance with the National General Mobilization Law and related measures, this Ordinance has been promulgated for demanding and inspecting reports on cost prices of munitions, their raw materials and parts. This came into force on Oct. 20, 1939.

Organization of the Commission for Investigating Temporary Measures Pertaining to Salaries and Allowances of Employees of Business Houses

(Imperial Ordinance No. 716 of October 21, 1939)

Necessitated by the operation of the Imperial Ordinance Concerning Temporary Measures Pertaining to Salaries and Allowances of Employees of Business Houses, this Commission has been organized to investigate and deliberate on important matters relating to the operation of the same Ordinance, matters referred to by the ministers concerned. It is to be composed of a President (Vice-Minister of Finance), not more than ten members and a certain number of temporary members (both to be appointed from among senior officials in the Departments concerned).

Organization of the Commission for Investigating the Land and House Rent

(Imperial Ordinance No. 718 of October 21, 1939)

In consideration of the operation of the Ordinance Pertaining to Control of Land and House Rent, the Commission for investigating Land and House Rent has been organized in each prefecture under the supervision of the Governor, for the purpose of investigating and deliberating upon matters prescribed under Article 5 of the same ordinance.

Organization of the Wage Commission for Chosen

(Imperial Ordinance No. 757 of November 2, 1939)

The Ordinance Pertaining to the Control of Wages in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the National General Mobilization has also been enforced in Chosen since Aug. 1, 1939. In view of the fact that control of wages materially affects various phases of national life, it is imperative that, in operating this ordinance, the matters prescribed in the provisions of Article 7 of the Imperial Ordinance Pertaining to Control of Wages and other important matters relating to wages should be investigated and deliberated upon. With this in view and in order to assure adequacy of regulations, there have been organized in the Government-General of Chosen a Central Wage Commission for Chosen, with prefectural wage commissions for each prefecture named after the respective prefectures in which they function.

Organization of the Commission for Investigating Temporary Measures Pertaining to Wages

(Imperial Ordinance No. 760 of November 6, 1939)

With a view to investigating and deliberating upon important matters relating to the operation of the Ordinance Pertaining to Temporary Measures Concerning Wages in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the National General Mobilization Law, this commission has been organized with a President (Vice-Minister of Welfare) and not more than ten members. Should occasion demand, a certain number of temporary members may be appointed for investigating and deliberating upon special matters.

Amendment of Part of the Imperial Ordinance Authorizing the Government to Consign Sales of Commodities to Wholesale Dealers in Accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 299 of 1923

(Imperial Ordinance No. 767 of November 11, 1939)

This amendment has been made in order to invest the Government with authority to consign sales and purchases of rice to the Japan

Rice and Cereal Company, Limited (Nippon Beikoku Kabushiki Kwaisha) and other wholesale dealers, in the case where the Government should make sales of rice held under the Special Account for Adjustment of Supply and Demand of Rice or the Special Account for Control of Export of Taiwan Rice, or where the Government should make purchases of rice with the object provided for in the Special Account for Adjustment of Supply and Demand of Rice.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA

I

ACTIVITIES OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES

BUREAU OF INFORMATION, WAR DEPARTMENT

A Fresh Campaign Near Pakhoi

At noon, November 15th, the Imperial Headquarters issued a communique announcing that "The crack units of the Japanese military and naval forces in close co-operation carried out a surprise landing near Pakhoi early the same morning despite inclement weather conditions and are now vigorously advancing inland."

The fresh campaign had been directed not only against Pakhoi, which was the one sea-port left to the Chiang Kai-shek Government communicating with the outside world through which war supplies were obtained, but also against Kwangsi Province, and the route thereto from French Indo-China over which came large quantities of arms and munitions. How much the Chungking Government suffers from the successful Japanese operations in Western Kwangtung and Southern Kwangsi Province may be easily imagined.

Movements of the Chinese Troops

West Kwangtung and South Kwangsi, where the latest operations have been taking place are held by troops under General Chang Fa-kuei, who is responsible for the defence of the so-called 4th war zone. Several divisions of the Kwangsi army are also garrisoning various towns. The people as well as the troops in these two districts never having been in contact with our army, have been carrying on an anti-Japanese agitation of the most virulent form, misled by Chungking's false propaganda.

The topography of Western Kwangtung and Southern Kwangsi Province is mostly mountainous, with cliffs along a greater part of the coast, thus adding to the difficulties of landing operations.

An Outline of the Development of Operations

A strong body of troops, in close cooperation with the Navy, effected a surprise landing at a point on the Gulf of Tongking at 5 a.m., November 15th, by defying the inclement weather which had prevailed for a few days with an 18-metre wind and correspondingly high seas. After routing the enemy near the point of landing, this unit immediately struck inland and took Fangcheng that same evening. Continuing their drive northwards along roads which were veritable quagmires, Lungtowshihtsun was reached on the evening of November 17th, the advance to Tachihhan and Wanghaichang being completed on November 19th.

Another powerful body had meanwhile sailed up the River Lungmen, braving the tempest and effected a landing near Lungmen Island towards dusk on the 15th. The following morning, this body reached the mouth of the Yuhung River. After dispersing the enemy who offered stiff resistance in the adjoining rice fields, this force advanced to and occupied Taitze on the 17th.

A second column successfully set foot near the mouth of the River Yam late on the 16th and immediately drove upon Yamchow, the capital of the prefecture of that name, which city was occupied the following day. Three days later it reduced Chiulunghsu, Taikanhsu and Naling, one detachment advancing to Hsiaotung. The Chinese troops confronted in the sector numbered more than three divisions.

Those Chinese that attempted to hold out at Tachihhan, some half-a-dozen battalions all told, were virtually wiped out by the Japanese forces which, keeping up their drive in a northern direction, captured Tatangshu on the afternoon of November 19th. A section reached a point near Tangpaohsu, some 30 kilometres from Nanning, former capital of Kwangsi Province.

Exerting concerted pressure along all sectors in a converging movement on Nanning and steadily reducing the enemy resistance, the Yu River was reached between November 22nd and 23rd. The Chinese troops had taken up positions along the banks and put up desperate opposition, but could not prevent the capture of Nanning which occurred at 2 p.m., November 24th, within ten days of the landing at Yamchow Bay.

The occupation of that important centre spelt the loss to the Chungking Government of the main artery of its arms supply.

Results of the Campaign

From the date of the Pakhoi landing and up to November 18th,

the Chinese forces left 1,108 dead on the field, losing 508 prisoners. Booty included 7 heavy machine-guns, 8 light machine-guns, a large number of rifles and an enormous quantity of ammunition.

The Japanese losses were 49 killed and about 100 wounded.

II

ACTIVITIES OF THE IMPERIAL NAVAL FORCES

PUBLICITY BUREAU, NAVY DEPARTMENT

Surprise Landing Near Pakhoi

A similar communique to the one emanating from the Military Information Bureau was issued by the Publicity Bureau of the Navy regarding the landing near Pakhoi.

This was followed by an announcement of the Naval Information Section of the Imperial Headquarters, that " Warships under command of Vice-Admiral Shiro Takasu, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Naval forces in South China waters, sailed from some port on an undisclosed day of November, escorting a group of military transports and arrived off Pakhoi early in the morning of November 15th, despite the heavy seas, high winds and darkness. The military detachments succeeded in landing near Pakhoi under cover of the warships and are now striking inland."

At 6 p.m., the same day, another communique from the same source followed. It read :

" A naval detachment this morning landed near the point where the military forces had previously obtained footing. After wiping out the remnants of Chinese troops in the locality, the landing party promptly completed construction of a base for sea-planes, which planes are now cooperating with the ground forces notwithstanding the rain and wind."

As stated in these communiques, the naval forces, which had been blockading the South China coast, succeeded in carrying out surprise landing operations near Pakhoi, a strategically important port in South China, in close co-operation with the military forces, despite inclement weather conditions.

Pakhoi, a treaty port in Western Kwangtung Province, was opened to foreign commerce in 1877 under the terms of the Chefoo treaty of 1876 between England and China. There is no good port in South China west of Luichow (Leichou) Peninsula outside of Pakhoi and Hoihow (Haikow) on Hainan Island.

Pakhoi forms a distributing centre for Western Kwangtung Province, being fed by Limchow, Yamchow, Lingshan and other

towns in the hinterland to which it is connected by motor roads, and was the last sea-port in the control of the Chiang Kai-shek régime. A large quantity of arms, ammunition and petroleum had been imported into China through Pakhoi previous to the commencement of the operations cited. Pakhoi is known as a " white town," because the roofs and walls of buildings are painted white. The population is estimated at some 65,000.

Following the tightening of the blockade of the Central and South China coast, Pakhoi became the centre of much smuggling. Especially remarkable was the increase in its foreign trade, both incoming and outgoing, from June, 1939, after the fall of Swatow.

The Pakhoi Incident Recalled

Pakhoi, it may be recollected, was the scene of an incident which occurred in 1936. Anti-Japanese agitation was then rampant in the whole district, instigated by detachments of the old 19th route army commanded by General Wen Chao-Yuan, to which movement a Japanese resident became victim. On the evening of September 3rd, several Chinese broke into a drug-store, Maruichi, kept by a certain Japanese, Junzo Nonaka, and butchered him as he was at supper.

Mr. Junzo Nonaka had been a resident of the town for many years, his wife being Chinese. He had devoted himself to the cause of promoting friendly relations between Japan and China, yet he was murdered by agitators without provocation or justification. This insensed Japanese feelings and resulted in a concentration of warships at Hoihow (Haikow), on Hainan Island, whilst a full investigation was carried out.

The sea off Pakhoi is at most times rough, being subject to monsoons, and the region itself is an unhealthy one. The difficulties experienced by the invaders on this account may well be imagined.

At noon, November 16th, the Imperial Headquarters gave out the following Communique :

" 1. The Japanese military detachment operated so smoothly that the bulk of the force was completely landed by noon, November 15th. The main body of the detachment started an advance inland in wet and stormy weather. By evening it reached within striking distance of a strategically important place.

" 2. The Japanese Yamagata detachment, which sailed to an undisclosed place, succeeded in effecting a heroic landing, battling the raging elements for fully ten hours and threading a way through reefs in the face of stiff resistance from the Chinese defenders on shore. These were completely routed.

"3. The weather conditions continued to be very bad and threatening last evening, with no decrease in wind velocity."

Surprise was a great factor in the signal success achieved by the Japanese. The operations near Pakhoi mean the complete blockade of the South China coast, while the occupation of Western Kwangtung Province, including strategically important points, has resulted in cutting-off the last sea-route for arms supply to the Chungking Government. Another glorious page has thus been added to the annals of the Navy, which has been blockading 2800 miles of China coast, and the recent success will be an important factor in the establishment of a new central government of China, which is now under way with Wang Ching-wei as central figure.

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